

BOGUS DEFENDANT IN COURT

SUBSTITUTED FOR MAN WHOM LEADER HAD BAILED.

Right Man Missing—Smith Says He Was Put Up to It by One of Hagan's Men So That the Bond Shouldn't Be Forfeited—More Politicians Seem to Be Involved.

James J. Hagan, Tammany leader in the Nineteenth Assembly district, who received more notoriety than he liked a few weeks ago when Judge T. C. C. Crain let off one of his constituents, Daniel Sullivan, a convicted highway robber, with the nominal sentence of two months, was the bondsman in a case in which an effort was made unsuccessfully yesterday to substitute a ringer for a missing defendant in the Court of Special Sessions, the object apparently being to prevent the forfeiture of a \$500 bond. The attempt was denounced by Justice McKean as one of the most brazen efforts he had ever heard of to tamper with the administration of justice. Before the incident was closed for the day there were several kinds of complications. The ringer lost his nerve and made a complete confession involving one man who is well to do and prominent in the politics of Hagan's district, and Assistant District Attorney Turnbull, after a long conference with the man who confessed, talked ominously of "others" who had been equally guilty.

Last January Inspector Walsh sent four of his men to the Sharkey Athletic Club at Broadway and Sixty-sixth street, to make arrests if they saw any violations of Section 458 of the Penal Code, prohibiting prizefights. They saw enough, they thought, to arrest James J. Buckley, the president of the club and referee at the time, and two boys who were boxing. The boys were Frankie S. Sheehan, 21 years old, of 2228 Seventh avenue, and George Anderson, 21 years old, of 325 Fourth street, Brooklyn, who fight at about \$500 a fight. They were bailed out by Leader Hagan, who gave as security the property at 181 West Sixty-fourth street, the home of the Amsterdam Democratic Club, property which he has repeatedly given in cases where he acted as bondsman and of which he has sworn that he is the owner. The bonds were \$500 each.

The three defendants were held in the police court for Special Sessions and the case was set for trial there on June 4. On that date none of them appeared. The Court ordered bench warrants to issue and notified Hagan to have his men in court yesterday or forfeit the bonds he had given. When the case was called yesterday Police-man George H. Nuppenau gave his testimony and was then asked if he identified the three defendants.

"Buckley and Sheehan are two of the men I arrested," he said, "but the man who stands with them is not Anderson. That fellow there is a ringer."

That made Justice McKean and his associates sit up straight. They called in Policeman E. R. Phillips and two other cops who had participated in the arrests, and all corroborated Nuppenau's statement.

When the trial had been stopped Mr. Turnbull asked the man that he called the real Anderson what he knew of the case. He answered glibly that he was George Anderson and had been arrested along with Buckley and Sheehan. Lawyer Emil Fuchs, ex-deputy Attorney-General and now counsel for William Leary, Superintendent of Elections, who appeared as counsel for the defendants, then spoke up. He said he had only been called into the case, had not appeared in the police court and if any attempt were being made to deceive the court he knew nothing of it. He said he had never seen Anderson and took it for granted that the man present was he.

Will you let this young man sign his name so we can compare it with the signature of the real Anderson which appears with Mr. Hagan's on the bond?" asked Justice McKean. Fuchs declined to permit the defendant to sign his name.

Very well, we believe that a brazen attempt has been made to deceive this court," said Justice McKean, "and we will commit a class of defendants to the Tombs without bail until this matter can be sifted to the bottom."

Fuchs finally induced the Justices to let bail for Buckley and Sheehan. They took it \$5,000 each pending investigation. Then they ordered that the substitute for Anderson be taken to Magistrate Walsh at the Police Court and there charged with violating section 458 of the Penal Code, which relates to "any conspiracy to obstruct and prevent the due administration of justice."

Mr. Turnbull noticed that the young man who was substituted for Anderson was extremely nervous and he kept close to him in the way to the police court.

Say, boss, the young fellow said, "I don't like the way this thing is going. Is this very serious?" he asked Turnbull.

"Well, if you are put under arrest and commit perjury and we catch you, it can get on about ten years," he was told. "Six for me on that ten year thing," he said. "Say, boss, I'll tell you all about it."

He then said that he was Edward Smith, 21 years old, of 422 East Eighty-eighth street, a fellow usually under the name of terrible Smith. He is the boy who knocked a boxer named Lenny of South Boston out so hard the other night at the Long Acre Athletic Club that it took the Bellevue Hospital physicians five hours to restore him.

He said he was sent for Tuesday night by Buckley, who asked him to be yesterday morning at the Sharkey Athletic Club. There, he says, Buckley told him Anderson had thrown down Leader Hagan and that it looked as if the Tombs was to have to stand to lose \$500 if he could not get a substitute.

"Me and Sheehan are the only ones who know Anderson," he said. "Buckley wanted to know if you would be willing to go to the Tombs for him. And you look enough like him to pass for him. The cops too thick to get wise to you as a ringer and all you got to do is to stand there and look wise with Sheehan and me."

"An I don't get into no trouble? I asked Buckley. He laughs and says, 'Six for me, but if you are put under arrest and commit perjury and we catch you, it can get on about ten years.'"

Mr. Turnbull then drew up a charge of conspiracy against not only Smith, but Buckley and Sheehan as codefendants "and others." Conspiracy is only a misdemeanor and bail was fixed in each case on this charge in \$1,000. This would have been heavier, Mr. Turnbull said, but the defendants were both under \$5,000 each by Special Sessions.

They gave bail, George Form of 122 Columbus avenue giving that place as security. Bonds were not acceptable for Smith by special order of the Court of Special Sessions. Smith was committed to the Tombs until Friday.

"I shall at once apply for a writ of habeas corpus," said Lawyer Fuchs, "as I do not believe the Court of Special Sessions has the right to commit a man to the Tombs without bail on such a charge."

And I'll fight your attempt to get this young fellow out where he can be fixed up in the meantime," said Mr. Turnbull, "mean to make somebody understand before I get through with this case that tampering with the courts is a serious business."

Leader Hagan was not in court when the attempt to ring Smith in was discovered. Later he appeared just outside the doorway and whispered conference with several of his friends. Then he got on the telephone apparently to get a bondsman for Buckley and Sheehan. Hagan refused absolutely to make any statement, and in five minutes had disappeared.

Dr. Guy in Sing Sing New.

Dr. Samuel S. Guy, who was convicted last Saturday of killing his wife and was sentenced to fifteen years in Sing Sing, was taken from the Kings county jail to the prison yesterday.

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BOMBS HURLED IN TIFLIS

3 KILLED AND 50 WOUNDED IN RAID ON TREASURY WAGON.

Robbers Who May Be Terrorists Get Off With \$170,000 Spoils—People of Ancient Georgian Realm Present Memorial of Wrongs to Hague Delegates.

Special Cable Despatches to THE SUN. LONDON, June 26.—A number of persons were killed and wounded to-day by an explosion of a number of bombs that were thrown into the centre of Erwan Square in Tiflis, the capital of Russian Transcaucasia.

The square, which is the principal market place of the city, was thronged at the time. Ten bombs were thrown altogether. They exploded with terrible force. Windows, doors and chimneys in the neighborhood were shattered and the debris scattered over a large area. Rifle and revolver shots were heard between the explosions.

That attack was made on a treasury wagon which was carrying \$170,000 from the post office to the imperial bank. The men who threw the bombs have not been traced. They threw them recklessly, apparently not caring how many bystanders were killed.

The wagon conveying the treasure was overturned and the bank officials escorting the money were thrown out. The thieves secured the money and fled. Two of the five Cossack soldiers as guards were killed. At least fifty persons were injured.

THE HAGUE, June 26.—The calm waters of the peace conference were somewhat disturbed to-day when there was placed in the hands of the delegates, including M. Nelidoff, a dramatic and passionate appeal to the world on behalf of the 2,500,000 people of the old Kingdom of Georgia. The original petition bears hundreds of names representing all classes from the highest aristocracy to the humblest worker and the names of the delegates were omitted from the copies given to the delegates lest the signers be deported or shot.

It was explained that confirmation of the document could be obtained from the English Georgian relief committee which holds in trust the original document in the Georgian language with all the signatures attached. The petition recites what is alleged to be a systematic violation by Russia of its treaties with Georgia, together with the ruthless maltreatment and spoliation of the Georgian people in respect both to public and private interests and rights.

"Our language has been banished," runs the appeal, "and our military system has been destroyed and replaced by a Russian obligatory service, which takes our young men into the severe northern climates, where 7 per cent. of them perish. Economically the country has been ruined. The Georgian church has been overthrown. Historic buildings, cathedrals, splendid specimens of mediæval architecture and priceless works of Georgian art are falling into ruin because, deprived of our church possessions valued at \$1,200,000 a year, we were unable to keep them up."

"All the Georgian national lands have been appropriated by the Russian people and declared imperial property. Every reform granted to Russia has been denied to Georgia. Although Russia enforces the convention that Georgia is a province of Russia, under its flag, our country is in a state of siege. The military and the Cossacks slay and rob the people, causing thousands to flee from the cities to the mountains, where great numbers of the youngest die from exposure."

"Even in Tiflis, the capital, under the eyes of the Viceroy, pogroms are carried out and women and children are murdered within almost a stone's throw of the viceroy's palace. Three hundred men have been executed by military tribunals this year."

GUARD CAMORRA CHIEF.

Carabinieri Taking Alfano to Naples—Rescue Feared.

Special Cable Despatch to THE SUN. ROME, June 26.—Enrico Alfano, the alleged ex-chief of the Camorra, who was deported from America, will arrive at Naples on July 2, where he is wanted on a charge of murder.

The president of the Camorra, who was sent to take charge of him at Cherbourg, are adopting extraordinary precautions to bring him in safely across France.

Measures will be taken at Naples to prevent demonstrations there on his arrival, which, it is thought, might be started in order to cover Alfano's escape.

The Weather.

An area of low pressure central in the St. Lawrence Valley, extending over the Lake region, the middle Atlantic and New England States and the Ohio Valley, accompanied by unsettled weather and thunderstorm conditions.

The pressure was low in the extreme Southwest and high in the Northwestern States, where the weather was generally fair.

Cooler weather from the Northwest moved into the upper and middle Mississippi Valley and Lake regions. It was also cooler on the northern New England coast, but remained warm in the other Atlantic States.

In this city the morning was fair and very warm; thunder showers in the afternoon and evening; wind, fresh southwest; average humidity, 71 per cent.; barometer, corrected to read to sea level, at 8 A. M., 30.72; 10 P. M., 30.60.

Highest temperature, 86° at 12 noon.

WASHINGTON FORECAST FOR TO-DAY AND TO-MORROW.

For eastern New York, New Jersey and Delaware, fair and slightly cooler to-day; fair, warmer, diminishing southerly winds to-morrow.

For western New York, western Pennsylvania and Ohio, fair to-day and to-morrow; warmer to-morrow; fresh west to northwest wind, diminishing.

W. ROCKEFELLER OPTIMISTIC

THE STRAIN IS WEARING OFF AND PROSPECTS ARE GOOD.

Railroads Would Make More Money With Less Business—Vice-President Brown of New York Central Reports That the Crops Are Picking Up Wonderfully.

William Rockefeller was asked yesterday what he thought of the business prospects. He said:

"I think the situation which has prevailed for several months past is wearing itself out very rapidly and that the prospects for the future are good."

"I see no signs of general reaction in business. Some of the merchants and others may have a little setback in business, but it should not be important."

"Concerning the railroads, their earnings continue to make astonishing gains. However, it would be a great deal better for them if their business were running 10 per cent. to 15 per cent. lower. In that case there would be more profit for the railroads. There is more business than can be handled economically."

"For one concrete illustration—and there are doubtless many others like it—the New York Central recently had 17,000 loaded freight cars on its line which it was unable to move because its facilities were overtaxed. Such situations make economical operation impossible."

W. C. Brown, senior vice-president of the New York Central lines, returned yesterday from a trip through the West. He said:

"When I went out there six weeks ago the crops were all four weeks behind the season. When I came away they were only about a week behind. If this weather continues until July 1 the crops in the middle West will be fully up with the season. I received a telegram from the Burlington in Nebraska in which he says that the crop outlook in that State could hardly be better."

"As yet no change in apparent in general business conditions. Trade throughout the country is still conducted at full pressure. By the end of this year there is sure to be a decided shrinkage in the volume of all business connected with railroad supplies, but this will not necessarily have serious consequences to any one else. In one respect it will be a benefit, because the railroads will have a much smaller proportion of their cars engaged in hauling their own freight, than now."

"The new demurrage rules, which on July 1 will raise the per diem from 25 to 30 cents, will have the effect of greatly increasing the capacity of the railroad to serve shippers. I estimate that in 1908 the present freight equipment of the country will do from 10 to 15 per cent. greater service than it is rendering at the present."

PORTUGAL'S QUEEN SEEKS AID.

Wants Foreign Powers to Reason With King Carlos—250 Prisoners.

Special Cable Despatch to THE SUN. LONDON, June 27.—A despatch from Lisbon to the *Express* says that Premier Franco's repressive measures seem to have the King's full sanction. More than 250 political prisoners are incarcerated in various fortresses.

It is stated that the Queen has appealed to two foreign courts to use their influence with the King. The British Minister discussed the situation with Señor Franco in a long interview Wednesday.

The editor of one of the suppressed Republican papers has fled to Spain. He intends to publish his paper there and smuggle it into Portugal.

CURA NOT EXCITED.

No Stir Over Sec'y Taft's Hint of Eighteen Months Occupation.

Special Cable Despatch to THE SUN. HAVANA, June 26.—The statement published this morning to the effect that Secretary Taft had said that the American intervention would last eighteen months longer failed to cause any great stir.

The discussion, a moderate organ, says it will be much longer before the Americans leave the island, and in effect declares that the longer they stay here the better.

A PLUCKED JAPANESE.

Thrown Out of a Cab by Three Women and Misses \$2,100.

Lieut. O'Connor of the East 104th street station, standing at 110th street and Lenox avenue last night, saw a cab which had just passed him halt for an instant and a dark, heavy object pitch from it into the street. The lieutenant ran up and found himself leaning over a young Japanese, who was unconscious.

Sprinting on after the cab, O'Connor got the driver to stop and found that his fares were three young and gayly dressed women. The policemen mounted the box and had the Japanese taken to the East 104th street station. The East 126th street station, where there is a matron, received the woman.

The Japanese recovered enough of his senses to say that he had had over \$3,000 when he started for the ride from some place down town. That they had toured Central Park he knew, but he couldn't think of anything that happened about Ninetieth street. His money was gone, apparently, but a search revealed \$900 in bills jammed under his shirt bosom.

On one of the women, Bertha Fay, the matron found \$20 and the end of a torn \$100 note. The other two, Ellen Graham and Reenie Williams had a little cash. The three were held on suspicion.

The Japanese, who says he is Jack Odera, a silk merchant, was charged with intoxication.

TO HELP TRADE WITH THE EAST.

Prominent Firms Get Together and Form an Organization.

With the object of mutual benefit and of furthering the interest of those engaged in the trade with China and Japan, a number of prominent merchants met yesterday and formed a permanent organization. The name chosen was The China and Japan Merchants Association. All firms engaged in the importation or exportation of merchandise from Japan and China are cordially invited to join and send their names to F. H. Oulcott, 95 Front street.

The firms represented were: G. W. Lane & Co., Scheiner & Co., Joseph T. Smith & Co., Japanese Company, Carter, Macy & Co., A. Vantine & Co., Butler Bros., Morimura Bros., Japan Import and Export Commission Company, A. L. Tuska & Co., John V. Caltus, James & John R. Montgomery & Co., L. Wertheimer & Co., Pollak Bros., Eugene O'Reilly.

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RICH AND POOR FEED BADLY.

All Around Feeding by Doctors at London Mansion House.

Special Cable Despatch to THE SUN. LONDON, June 26.—A gathering of great doctors, under the presidency of the Lord Mayor, urged upon a fashionably dressed audience at the Mansion House to-day the advisability of a simple diet for rich and poor. So far as the rich were concerned, the 214 existing different kinds of soup and 530 ways of dressing chicken were referred to scornfully, while in the case of the poor their unintentionally extravagant choice of improper food was exemplified by showing that they sometimes spent seven pence for food the equivalent of which could be bought for four pence.

Sir James Crichton-Browne, whose authority is great in almost every branch of pathology and hygiene, maintained that wage earners spent far too much for food. Of the millions who were on the verge of starvation many were so because they did not make the best out of their resources. It was necessary to educate the poor in regard to really cheap food, to teach them how to make it palatable and to serve it daintily. Feeding, he said, was better than education.

He deplored the disease of oatmeal in England, asserting that a small plate of porridge was equal in proteid value to two thick slices of a four pound loaf. He contended that the rich would greatly benefit in health by treating viands more simply. Habit in private life seemed to favor kickshaws, and he added contemptuously that patent sauces were only second in popularity to patent pills.

Other leading physicians spoke, and the meeting with acclaim carried a resolution to establish a body of health visitors to cooperate with the medical health officers and to spread information about food. The meeting was to a great extent the apotheosis of whole meal bread. A great number of whole meal preparations were exhibited. Everybody loaded whole meal with praise.

Other foods lauded by the learned speakers comprised lentils, cheap dripping, treacle and herring, the last being described as splendidly nutritious. Colonial meat was approved, but white bread received few good words, while eggs from an economic viewpoint were declared to be extravagant, costing far more than they were worth.

RODIN'S WHISTLER MONUMENT

Far From Finished as Yet—No Bust—Decline in Art Lamented.

Special Cable Despatch to THE SUN. LONDON, June 26.—Auguste Rodin, the sculptor, says he is working on the monument to Whistler, the painter, which, as is known, is designed for the Chelsea Embankment in London. But it is far from finished. He has not begun the draperies.

Asked whether the monument would include a bust of Whistler, M. Rodin said: "I could not have done a satisfactory bust of Whistler even if I wished. I know him personally and we have his admirable portrait of himself, but in order to produce a satisfactory bust of a man it is absolutely essential that he should sit to me. I want to see him before he is living and watch the fleeting changes in his face."

M. Rodin deplored the general decadence in art.

"It is sad to reflect," he said, "how we have gone back during more than a century. The decline began with the death of the last great masters in the eighteenth century."

Joseph Pennell, who is one of the secretaries of the Whistler memorial, says that nearly two-thirds of the total cost of \$10,000 has been obtained. Efforts are being made, in addition to obtaining the remainder of the money, to raise enough to have replicas made for New York and Paris.

PUNISHMENT FOR MUTINEERS.

French Government Sends Seventeenth Infantry to Tunis—Albert Surrenders.

Special Cable Despatch to THE SUN. VILLEFRANCHE, France, June 26.—The 650 mutineers of the Seventeenth Infantry embarked this morning on board two cruisers for Tunis, in punishment for their mutiny. They will be held in the custody of their outbreak at Agde.

PARIS, June 26.—Marcelin Albert surrendered himself to-day to the authorities at Montpellier.

A despatch to the *Temps* from its correspondent at Narbonne says that Albert's surrender was due to orders from the Argeliers committee, which suspected that he intended to go into hiding again.

The committee decided to take him in an automobile to Montpellier, but finally allowed him, at his urgent request, to go alone.

No cheer was raised for him as he left Argeliers.

The Ministry of the Interior states that Albert's surrender was without incident.

The *Intransigeant* says that Albert has sent a letter to Clemenceau, saying that he had carried out his promises and enclosing, with thanks, 100 francs in repayment of the money the Premier lent him when he was in Paris on Monday.

Prime Minister Clemenceau has telegraphed to Albert, saying: "I take note of the absolute loyalty with which you have fulfilled your promise, and I will on my part do my utmost to obtain appeasement."

STUDY SOCIAL LEGISLATION.

Count Von Posadowsky Wehner Leaves Germany—Ministry to Travel.

Special Cable Despatch to THE SUN. BERLIN, June 26.—It is understood that Count Von Posadowsky-Wehner, who resigned his post as Minister of the Interior a few days ago, would decline another official appointment even if one were offered to him.

He proposes to make an extensive tour to study the developments in social legislation in various countries, including the United States, France and England.

HUGE, BUT NOT SWIFT.

New Irish Hamburg-American Liner Will Not Have Turbines.

Special Cable Despatch to THE SUN. LONDON, June 26.—The new steamer of the Hamburg-American Line to be built at Belfast, although it will eclipse the Cunard steamers in displacement, being 30,000 compared with 33,000 tons, will not be a speed maker.

It will displace 14½ knots. It will have non-turbine engines and twin screws. It is expected to be ready for service in 1910.

FIREMEN SAVED THE LIQUOR.

Government Spirits Threatened by Omnibus Stable Fire in Berlin.

Special Cable Despatch to THE SUN. BERLIN, June 26.—One of the largest free Berlin has ever known destroyed to-day the great warehouses and stables of the Berlin Omnibus Company.

The whole fire brigade vainly fought the flames for many hours, but the firemen saved the adjoining royal vaulting warehouses, where 5,000,000 litres, or about 1,250,000 gallons of spirits, were stored.

These were threatened for a long time, causing fears of a terrific explosion.

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MARK TWAIN MADE A DOCTOR

RECEIVES OXFORD DEGREE CLAD IN SCARLET GOWN.

Speeches in Latin by Lord Curzon and Cheers and Gibes by Undergraduates—Whitlaw Reid and Other Notables Get Academic Honors—Ancient Forms.

Special Cable Despatches to THE SUN. OXFORD, June 26.—In company with thirty-four other distinguished personages, Mark Twain to-day received the Oxford degree of Litt. D., honoris causa. Lord Curzon of Kedleston, chancellor of the university, presided over the convocation.

Among the other recipients of degrees were Francis Arthur of Connaught, United States Ambassador Reid, Sir Henry Campbell-Bannerman, Lord Chief Justice Alington, Lord Curzon, Gen. Evelyn Wood, August Rodin, Hubert Herkomer, Gen. William Booth, Sir William Ramsay, Sir Norman Lockyer, Prof. Archibald Sayce, Rudyard Kipling and Camille Saint-Saëns.

The Sheldonian Theatre, where the ceremony took place, was crowded with university dignitaries, women guests and undergraduates.

Lord Curzon first read the list of the recipients of degrees, the form being similar for all. Whitlaw Reid was the second on the list.

Lord Curzon, standing in his black and gold robes, touched his gold tasseled mortar board and in Latin asked the meeting: "Placetne venerabili Convocationi ut in virum illustrium Clivium Foderatorem legatum honorabilem Whitlaw Reid gradum doctoris juris civilis conferamus honoris causa? Placetne vobis, domini doctores? Placetne vobis, magistris?"

The audience shouted assent and cheered. But the greatest enthusiasm of the morning was manifested when Lord Curzon asked: "Placetne venerabili Convocationi ut in virum admirabilem Samuelem Langhorne Clemens gradum doctoris in litteris conferamus honoris causa? Placetne vobis, domini doctores? Placetne vobis, magistris?"

The undergraduates yelled and cheered. Then one by one the recipients of degrees were presented to Lord Curzon in a short Latin speech of eulogy. This done Lord Curzon arose, removed his cap and addressed to each a few words of Latin.

To Whitlaw Reid he said: "Vir honoratus, magis populi legatus, litteras diurnas magno labore multos annos molite; ingens inter consanguineas gentes amicitia aut alimulitate momentum, ego, astutissime me totius universitatis admittito ad gradum doctoris in juris civilis honoris causa."

Gen. Booth of the Salvation Army, Rudyard Kipling and Gen. Evelyn Wood were all great favorites with the undergraduates, but Mark Twain again received the greatest ovation. As the baldheaded Prof. Bywater presented him to Lord Curzon in an inaudible Latin speech the undergraduates cheered and cheered him.

"What have you done with the Asot cup?" shouted one.

"Can't you spare Bywater some of your hair, Mark?" cried another.

There was silence, however, as Lord Curzon stood and addressed Mark Twain with: "Vir jocondissime, lepidissime, facitissime, qui totius orbis terrarum latera nativa tua hilaritate concutis, ego, auctoritate mea et totius universitatis, admittito te ad gradum doctoris in litteris conferamus honoris causa."

Then Mark Twain, in scarlet gown, with gray hood, shook hands with Lord Curzon and sat down, a doctor of letters of Oxford, while the onlookers cheered enthusiastically.

Ambassador Whitlaw Reid and Mrs. Reid are staying with Vice-Chancellor Thomas Warren at his residence The Lodgings, Magdalen College.

While Prof. Bywater was introducing the other recipients of degrees the Chancellor, Twain was besieged by autograph hunters who thrust their programmes forward and demanded his signature. He smilingly obliged, writing as fast as he could, until his fountain pen was empty of ink.

LONDON, June 26.—Among its sham news notes *Punch* reports that King Leopold has offered to defray the entire expense of the funeral to which Mark Twain referred on his arrival in London on condition that it takes place immediately.

Lord Curzon's first Latin speech, given above, may be thus translated:

"Does it please you, venerable convocation, that upon the most illustrious man the Ambassador of the United States, the Honorable Whitlaw Reid, the honorary degree of Doctor in Civil Law shall be conferred? Does it please you, my Lord Doctors? Does it please you, Masters?"

Concerning Mark Twain he said: "Does it please you, venerable convocation, that upon the admirable man Samuel Langhorne Clemens the honorary degree of Doctor in Letters shall be conferred? Does it please you, Masters?"

Conferring the degree on Mr. Reid he said: "Honored man, Ambassador of a great people, who have striven in journalism for many years with great effort, who are a mighty power for peace or war between peoples of common blood, I, by my authority and that of the entire university, admit you to the honorary degree of Doctor in Civil Law."